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MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL

JOHN FEHRENBACH, EDITOR.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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BALLOU-CLEV.O.

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JOHN FEHRENBATCH,

No. 88 Seneca Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Journeymen Machinists and Blacksmiths residing on the continent of North America, desiring to organize Unions to act in concert with those already organized, can obtain all necessary information relative to the formation of Unions under the jurisdiction of the International Union of North America, by addressing

JOHN FEHRENBATCH,

No. 88 Seneca Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

JOHN FEHRENBATCH, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.—No. 11. CLEVELAND, OHIO, SEPT., 1874.

\$1 PER YEAR.

Scientific.

DUTY OF CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.

[For the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.]

THE highest average duty of any engine working constantly, are those of Cornwall, or the Cornish engines. Some of these engines are working with a consumption of fuel equal to 1.7 pounds per horse-power per hour, which undoubtedly is the lowest estimate of any engines working with a constant load. The average duty of these engines is generally from 47,000,000 pounds to 101,900,000 pounds with a bushel of Welsh coal of 112 pounds per bushel. The Lambeth engines are four in number, and when they are working up to their full speed of 14 revolutions per minute, and through a 30-inch pipe nine miles long, the lift on the pumps is equal to 210 feet high, as measured by the mercurial gauge, and in a trial of 24 hours the actual work done was equal to 97,064,894 pounds raised one

foot high with one bushel of Welsh coal of 112 pounds. This, of course, included the friction of the engine, lift pump, air pump, etc., etc.

The success of these engines induced other water works companies to erect engines of the same pattern. Among others, the Chelsea and New River (England) in 1854 put in the same kind of engines. The New River engines were tested soon after they were put up, and gave results equal to 113,000,000 pounds of water raised one foot high with one bushel of Welsh coal of 112 pounds weight; but, as this test only lasted seven hours, it is not to be relied upon as accurate. The Chelsea engines were tested in the same manner as the Lambeth engines, and gave results equal to 103,900,000 pounds of water raised one foot high with one bushel of Welsh coal of 112 pounds, no allowance being made in this case for friction of engine, air pumps, lift pumps, etc., which amounted to 20 per cent.; and

had they taken the indicator cards in the same way that the cards are taken from a marine engine, or other kind of engine, the duty of this particular engine would have been 130,000,000 pounds of water raised one foot high with 112 pounds, or a bushel of Welsh coal. This duty is equivalent to a consumption of 1.7 pounds of coal per horse-power per hour.

As a matter of course these extraordinary performances are done under the most favorable circumstances, and with the best of fuel, and the slowest of combustion. For instance, the Welsh fuel spoken of will easily evaporate $10\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of water for one pound of coal; that is one pound of this coal will make $10\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of water into steam. Then, again, the boilers are so made that they are nearly all fire surface, and this gives them an advantage over other kinds of boilers. By slow combustion these or any other boilers will show a greater relative economy than they will when driven hard. As in the case of these Cornish engines, some of them burn only from 4 to 6 pounds per hour for each square foot of grate surface, while the locomotive, which is the other extreme, will burn from 75 to 135 pounds of coal per each square foot of grate surface, and, as is the general rule, the coal supplied to the

locomotive will not evaporate more, on an average, than six pounds of water for one pound of fuel, and, taken in the dirty state that it is taken in by the locomotive, this result will not be obtained.

This article suggested itself by my reading an account of a trial of pumping engines, made in Providence, R. I., last winter. One of these engines raised an equivalent of 50,000,000 pounds of water one foot high, and the other only 25,000,000 pounds. But this does not show that the one that raised the least water is not the best of the two engines. I have an opinion of that kind, having seen them.

Perhaps it might be as well to say here that if we could have a perfect engine made, with all its apparatus in perfect order, it would run with 0.66 pounds of coal per horse-power per hour, or a little more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pound; as they are now made there is a great difference. A theoretically correct engine requires 0.66 pounds; the Cornish pumping engine, from 1.7 to 2.38 pounds; the Corliss cut-off will run with 3.00 pounds; Ericson's hot-air engine, 3.8 pounds; common slide valve, with good lap, 5.00 pounds; common slide valve, with throttle valve in the steam pipe, from 7.00 to 9.00 pounds. Thus it will be

seen that there is a great difference in different engines, and we might add, also, that there is as great a difference in taking care of an engine as most anything else.

Perhaps it might be of interest to give the mode of getting the consumption of fuel per horse-power per hour, as also the manner of getting the number of pounds lifted. The first requisite will be to take an indicator diagram from the engine in question and see how much power it is exerting; the next thing is to weigh the coal used, and see how much is used per day, on an average, and then we have a ground work to begin upon.

Let us take an engine in actual practice, (a Corliss,) of 36-inch cylinder and 7 feet stroke, running 448 feet per minute, and driving 350 horse power, running 11 hours per day, and burning 5.775 tons of coal per day, or 11,550 pounds.

Then 11,550 pounds of coal per day divided by 350 horse-power equals 33, and 33 divided by 11 hours equals 3 pounds per horse-power per hour. Thus it will be seen that each horse-power requires 33 pounds of coal per day of 11 hours, and, therefore, 33 divided by 11 equals 3 pounds for each horse-power per hour. This may seem a small amount of fuel

but to anyone who is skeptical on this subject I will say that I can prove it every day.

Now let us look at the lift of one of these modern cut-off engines, and, as we have shown already that it ran with 3 pounds of coal per horse-power per hour, we know that the fuel consumed was 11,550 pounds per day of 11 hours, therefore this 11,550 pounds of coal is our basis, together with the indicator card showing 350 horse-power. Now 350 horse-power is simply 350 times 33,000 pounds lifted one foot high per minute, so that the engine actually lifts 11,550,000 pounds per minute; if we multiply this 11,550,000 by 60 we have 693,000,000 pounds lifted per hour; and if we multiply 693,000,000 pounds by 11 we have 7,623,000,000 pounds lifted per day of 11 hours. And, as we burn 11,550 pounds of coal to lift this 7,623,000,000 pounds, if we divide this 7,623,000,000 by 11,550 we find how much one pound of coal will lift, or 660,000 pounds lifted with one pound of coal. In comparison with the Cornish engines, that are based upon 112 pounds, we can easily find that if one pound of coal will lift 660,000 pounds how much will 112 pounds lift? Answer 73,920,000 pounds; or, in plain words, seventy-three millions nine hundred and twenty thousand pounds lifted with the

English equivalent of a bushel of Welsh coal of 112 pounds. This is done every day with a common engine driving a factory, and no great pretensions are made as to any great superiority of either coal or boiler. The fuel used is Scranton anthracite coal, and it is not claimed that it will evaporate more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of water in the common kind of boilers. In these boilers the coal will evaporate $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of water in the winter and about $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 in the summer time. This may seem strange to some of our readers, but I will explain that it is done by the difference in the *time* of combustion. It is a well-known fact that the slower the combustion the better the results in the evaporation of water; therefore, in summer time there is very little "live steam" taken from the boilers, hence there is a better opportunity to get the results of slow combustion, and better results than in the winter time, when steam is being drawn for all purposes and the boilers are being crowded hard. In all cases of combustion of fuel there is one great requisite, and that is *TIME*, to insure perfect and complete combustion, but if it is not given time there are the endless ills of fires being choked up with clinkers, flues and tubes being filled with ashes, which are great

non-conductors of heat, and, in fact, it is like an over-worked man.

In the above article I thought I would show that our modern American engines are fully up to the very best of English pumping engines.

A SUGGESTION.

I would offer a suggestion to our readers that is, if any one needs any information that I can give, I would be obliged if they would ask it through the *JOURNAL*. I am often at a loss for a subject that would be acceptable to the readers of the *JOURNAL*, and it would be a great help to me if some one of our readers would ask a question once in a while. In doing this I hope they will give me sufficient data to work upon and ask only sensible questions.

J. J. ILLINGWORTH.

CAR BOXES.

At the Lehigh Valley railroad shops, at South Easton, Pa., they are turning out quite a number of car boxes of a new pattern, intended for the new passenger cars now building. They are called the "reservoir box," and they are so arranged that in case of a hot journal, oil can easily be supplied by means of a small compartment on top of the box.

THE NEW FIRELESS LOCOMOTIVE.

The Atlantic Avenue Railway Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been authorized to use steam in place of horses for street travel, for a distance of four miles south from East New York. It is intended to apply the authorized steam power by means of the dummy engines, or fireless locomotives, patented by the Ammonia and Thermo-Specific Propelling Co., of New Orleans, La. There are ten of these engines now in use in New Orleans, and the number is soon to be increased. There are also two or three used in Chicago.

The boiler is of peculiar construction. It is coated with alternate layers of pine wood and felt, and covered over with a jacket of Russia iron. There are three layers of pine, each three-quarters of an inch thick, and two of felt, each one inch thick. So effectually do these coatings retain the heat in the boiler that the naked hand may be safely placed on any part of the outer jacket, even when the steam is at its greatest pressure. The boiler, which has a capacity of about 325 gallons, is kept constantly three-quarters full of water. In the bottom of it there are four pipes into which the steam from the supplying boiler is forced. This steam, which is super-heated,

passes by means of small holes pierced in the pipes up through the water contained in the boiler, which is thus heated to a high temperature. The heated water helps to maintain the steam at the necessary pressure. The full charge of steam required is 200 pounds, and experiment has demonstrated that when the engine is idle the loss of pressure by radiation of heat amounts to only 3 pounds per hour. One charge of steam, on a level track, is sufficient to run the engine 20 miles. The diameter of the wheel is 33 inches, and of the cylinders is 7 inches. The stroke is 12 inches. The whole engine is double levered, and it requires no turn table, since it can be run equally well in either direction. It can be attached to a common street car, and run at any rate of speed desired, from 5 to 20 miles an hour, and it can be stopped as quickly and within as short space as a horse car. It has been tested several times on the tracks of the Canarsie railroad, and found capable of performing all that could be asked, and entirely fit for introduction upon the street railways of cities. The supplying boilers are common cylindrical boilers, having a capacity of 1,100 gallons of water. With these boilers, the locomotives can be easily charged in 2½ minutes.

Only one man is required to manage them. Stoppages will be made at regular intervals of two or three blocks. One or two cars will be attached to a single locomotive, and not a train of several cars.

While the people are anxious to secure some means of rapid transit, capitalists have no confidence in the financial success of the numerous costly schemes for underground or elevated railroads. This is shown to be the case by the fact that for three years there has been a law upon the statute books permitting the building of an underground or elevated railroad in any street in the city of Brooklyn, and during all that time not a man or a company has been found willing to take advantage of the law.

The Common Council of New York passed an ordinance last March, which was approved by the Mayor, permitting the use of steam on railroads in the city, and if the Brooklyn experiment proves to be a success, and it will lead probably to the adoption of the same means of locomotion in this city. Several New York capitalists are said to have the matter under consideration. The "fireless locomotive" was tried in Philadelphia last Saturday with satisfactory results, and thus the problem of rapid transit, which

for a time has been so much agitated, is approaching an easier solution than was expected, at least a great improvement, more than doubling our present street car velocity, until a still further improvement will some day transport us with the ordinary railroad speed.—*Manufacturer and Builder*.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Writing to the Rochester *Democrat*, on the subject of boiler explosions, a practical engineer of thirty years experience maintains that nine out of every ten explosions are the result of imbecility, growing out of the use of intoxicating beverages, or from the lack of proper knowledge of their profession. He probably puts the percentage too high, but there is little doubt that he has got the true idea. Generally speaking, a boiler is safe in the hands of a competent engineer, but it is unsafe in the hands of an incompetent engineer, although the inspector may pronounce it safe.

"G. J." asks: What is the velocity of water running through a three-inch pipe fifty or one hundred feet high, at forty to forty-five pounds per square inch; and how much discharged per minute?

Nearly every county in Oregon claims undeveloped coal mines.

THE HENDERSON BRAKE.

This improvements has lately been subjected to a practical trial with much success, on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railway, the train consisting of engine, tender, and five cars. On a level, speed thirty-five miles per hour, the stop was made in a distance of one hundred and eighty yards in nineteen and one-half seconds; boiler pressure, one hundred and twenty pounds. Trials on grades were made with equally favorable results, all showing that the brake has no superior. Its construction and operation are as follows:

Between the wheels of each truck there is placed a cylindrical vessel of cast iron, whose ends are formed of two dish-shaped flexible diaphragms of India rubber, secured to the drum, and making an air-tight joint at the periphery by flanges bolting thereto. Two rams working in opposite directions are fitted against and into the hollow part of the diaphragms; their outer ends are attached by rectangular flanges and bolts to the brake beams carrying the brake shoes. The several castings are simply bolted together, with the diaphragms, as they come from the foundry, without recourse to the usual mechanical fittings.

When pressure comes between the diaphragms, it simply forces them apart, projecting the rams, which act immediately on the brake beams, applying the brakes, and when the pressure is relieved the atmosphere reacts on the area of the rams and forces them back, assisted by the tendency of the diaphragms themselves to recover their normal condition.

The peculiar construction of this device, it will be seen, possesses all the requirements of a cylinder and working piston, as well as recoil springs. All piston packing and stuffing boxes are dispensed with, and no lubrication is required; the interior is sealed from dust, all complications of levers and rods and attendant lost motion is done away with, and its operation is free from all connection with the usual hand brake gear, which remains as efficient as it was before.

The power is derived directly from the boiler of the locomotive, we have, therefore, at our command the same power to stop the train which is used to impel it forward. The device employed to transmit this power, to the pressure boxes just described, consists of a hydraulic press, operated by a double-acting steam cylinder, the valve of which is worked by the hand of the engineer. There is a piston in each;

steam actuates the one to force the water from the other, thus creating hydraulic pressure on the pressure boxes, and to withdraw the same to release the brakes. An air cushion is provided above the press piston to prevent striking the heads when coming back light. The press receives water from a tank, which may be the engine tank or a special tank provided for the purpose, through a pipe furnished with a check valve opening toward the press cylinder, in such manner that the fluid cannot return to the tank; the supply is arranged to feed automatically; any excess or leakage past the press piston is at once returned to the tank. For low temperatures, a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and water is used in lieu of water, which is safe to thirty degrees Fahrenheit below zero. Iron pipes are used under the cars with flexible hose between them, furnished with hydraulic couplings, which it is obvious must be tight both with and without internal pressure, a peculiarity possessed by this coupling alone.—*Scientific American.*

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

An Englishman has patented an ingenious method of preventing the bursting of water pipes by frost. Water in freezing expands about a twelfth of its bulk, and within that limit the expansive force is so enormous as to overcome the resistance of any pipe or vessel yet constructed. The difficulty is obviated by passing through the water pipes an India rubber tube of such diameter that the space inside is little more than equal to the increase in volume of water by freezing. There is thus secured in the inside of the pipe a space equal to the difference of volume between water and ice, so that when the water freezes and expands it occupies the space thus reserved for it instead of exerting its force on the pipe. The India rubber tube is always kept full of air, so that when the water freezes it finds at every point the necessary space to occupy, for by compressing the tube it displaces the air and takes its place. Again, when the ice melts, the air tube expands, ready to be acted upon by another frost. The air is supplied from a reservoir, which is acted upon by the water pressure, so as automatically to put the air tube under an exactly corresponding degree of tension.

Williamsport, Pa., proposes to collect specimens of all the woods of the country, in a rough and prepared state, for the Centennial exhibition.

Editorial.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

The members of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union in all parts of the country are manifesting a great deal of interest in their preparations for the convention of the organization, to be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 16th of the present month. More enthusiasm is displayed this year over the forthcoming important event than has ever been exhibited in behalf of our organization upon any previous occasion; and well may the members rejoice, for their association has just passed through the most trying ordeal since it first came into existence. The late monetary disaster which has spread so much ruin and misery throughout the entire land, has somewhat retarded our onward march as a combination of mechanics; but the solidity of this combination remains unimpaired. The organization occupies the same dignified, proud and exalted position it did previous to the advent of our financial calamity; unharmed and unscathed it passed safely through the trouble. Its course has been steadily onward, progressing at every revolution of the earth, never standing still, but always ascending toward the

zenith of perfection and fame, until to-day our members can boast of the most powerful and best organized Trades' Union upon the American continent. Nevertheless there is danger ahead. One misstep of the convention may plunge us into the whirlpool of hopeless despair; a single unwise movement may shear the organization of all its prestige, hope, and everything for which so many good and true men have suffered, labored and sacrificed—our good name, reputation, character, and all that is near and dear to us may, with one fell blow, be buried forever in oblivion. The future of our organization, now so promising and bright, may be beclouded with impenetrable darkness; the hope of our members may be blasted, and the guiding star to their final happiness may be shattered into a thousand fragments and scattered among the four winds of heaven; all that we hold dear, everything that we prize as free and independent men may vanish before a single misguided action of the convention. How essential it is then—how absolutely necessary—that none but the very best men be sent to refit our gallant ship, and set her again upon her course, that she may in safety ride the heaving bosom of the raging sea

that has for fifteen long years splashed and surged in a relentless manner against her sides.

As this is the last issue of the JOURNAL until after the adjournment of the convention, we propose to indulge in some plain, frank and unambiguous language. We shall theorize not upon impracticabilities or painted sentimentalities, but in the plainest language possible, that "he who runs may read" and understand.

It is a well known fact that no man ever became a *real* legislator who would permit his actions to be governed by personal considerations or selfish aggrandisements. He alone becomes a great and good man who can lift himself above the petty defects inherent in the human character, and labor without bias for the great good of his people. This we insist should be the characteristic of the men who are to represent our organization in the Louisville Convention. If they will be governed by a consideration solely for the benefit of their constituents, we have no fear of the result of their deliberations. Our association will be made more perfect; it will be made more beneficial to its members, and the improvements that can be made by representatives unbiased by prejudicial and im-

practical views, would not only challenge the admiration of our people, but would be a lasting benefit to the organization they represent. In addition to that, they could by wise and judicious legislative enactments, dispense with the necessity for holding such frequent conventions, which keep our treasury continually in a bankrupt state.

The Albany Convention cost the organization over \$16,000; the coming convention, together with the district conventions, will cost even more. There is not a sane man who will for a moment contend that this vast sum of money could not have been more judiciously invested. Another thing, when we talk of the necessity for holding such frequent conventions it does not speak well for an organization of nearly sixteen years standing. It would seem to the most casual observer that the intelligence represented in the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union could have provided against such a useless expenditure of money, for which we have received such meagre returns, comparatively speaking. We feel confident that some satisfactory provisions for the election of officers—every year if necessary—could be made without the necessity of holding a convention. If this is once

machinists and blacksmiths in the city of Cleveland will average as before stated, \$2.75. This amount if earned by a member of our Union, has a purchasing power equal to \$3.16½, as compared to the purchasing power of the same wages if earned by a non-Union man. In other words, the wages of a Union man at \$2.75 per day is equivalent to the wages of a non-Union man at \$3.16½ per day. To put it in still another way: Two men work for \$2.75 per day, the one being a member of our organization is virtually receiving \$3.16½ or 41½ cents per day more than the non-Union man, because the commercial feature of our organization increases the purchasing power of his wages to just that extent.

We challenge an investigation of our statements, and if we cannot substantiate them by incontrovertible evidence, we shall never again undertake to show the advantages of organization over disorganization.

We have put this matter before our readers in the hopes of awakening the machinists and blacksmiths of America to a sense of their duty. At the same time we say, should they see fit to labor for 41½ cents per day less than the members of our organization receive, they are welcome to do so. If it is cowardice that prevents

them from joining us, we should be sorry indeed to see them become members of our order. If it is a lack of manhood we can only tell them that we have no use for such material. If they stand aloof because of a want of light, and they possess the manhood and independence that should characterize all men, we say "welcome, thrice welcome to our ranks!"

H. M. LEWIS.

Mr. H. M. Lewis, a machinist by trade, died recently in Elkhart, Ind. Just previous to his death he claimed to be a member of our organization but no card nor other evidence could be obtained as to what Union he hailed from. The members of No. 12 of Ind., however, marched with the remains to their last resting place. Mr. Lewis, previous to going to Elkhart, was employed by the Illinois Central R. R. Co. at Centralia, Ill. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of his relatives, or any particulars concerning him, will please communicate with this office.

A prominent New York merchant who has recently returned from England, informs the editor of the *Shipping List* that a vast amount of capital for the promotion of manufacturing enterprises on this side of the Atlantic is beginning to find its way to our shores.

PASSING EVENTS, NEWS, ETC.

No More Policies for Ohio until further Orders.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
M. & B. I. U. OF N. A., }
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 17, 1874. }

WM. F. UPRIGHT, ESQ., *Secretary Mutual Life Insurance Department of Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—You are hereby ordered to issue no more policies to members residing in the State of Ohio until further orders. You will please apprise your Agents residing in this State immediately upon receipt of this.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' [SEAL.] International Union of North America, this seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1874.

JOHN FEHRENBATCH,
President I. U.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
M. & B. I. U. OF N. A., }
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 19, '74. }

To the Insurance Agents of the various Unions in the State of Ohio:

BROTHERS:—In compliance with orders issued by the President of the International Union you are hereby requested to accept no more applications for policies until further orders.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Mutual Life Insurance Department of the Machinists and [SEAL.] Blacksmiths' International Union of North America this nineteenth day of August, 1874.

WM. F. UPRIGHT,
Secretary M. L. I. D.

To the Readers of the Journal.

The convention of the International Union will necessitate a delay in the publication of the next number of the JOURNAL. We hope, therefore, that our readers will bear with us and grant us their kind indulgence. Meanwhile they may expect the JOURNAL soon as possible after the adjournment of the convention.

Leading Subjects for the Consideration of the Louisville Convention.

First. The admission of steam boiler makers and pattern makers to membership.

Second. The enlargement of the JOURNAL.

Third. To make provisions for placing a lecturer and organizer in the field.

Fourth. The abolition of restricted or limited and indirect representation, and the adoption of a system that will give each Union the privilege of being represented in the International Union Convention directly by a delegate of their own choosing.

Fifth. The adoption of amendments to the constitution by a popular vote of the organization.

Sixth. The consolidation of the offices of Treasurer of the International Union and Secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Department, and locate the office at the head-quarters of the International Union.

Seventh. Equalization of funds.

Eighth. The payment of benefits to members out of employment.

A Word to Boiler Makers and Pattern Makers.

This is the last opportunity we shall have of appealing to the steam boiler makers and pattern makers before the meeting of the Louisville convention. Now is the time for them to act. There is no time to be lost. Every moment is precious and must be made available. Petitions from boiler makers and pattern makers have commenced pouring in from all parts, but we are not yet satisfied. We want at least ten thousand names. If that number is obtained we have no hesitancy in saying that their admission to membership in our organization will be unanimous. So pour in your petitions. Remember the time is short. The convention convenes on the 16th inst. Whatever is done must be done quickly. Not a moment should be allowed to go to waste. We say to the boiler makers and pattern makers, do your duty, and as your friend and advocate we will do ours.

The Indianapolis Daily Union.

The workingmen of Hoosierdom
The *Union* did exhort,
To rally 'round its standard,
And give it their support.

The cry for help was echoed,
And, with no sparing hand,
Labor's champions rallied
And by it they did stand.

From its financial crisis,
It Phoenix-like did raise,
And drew from every quarter,
The highest meed of praise.

Since then the *Daily Union*
Labor's cause has dropped,
And with strange metamorphosis
Politically it flopped;

The reasons they are obvious,
The story's easy told;
Political dust blew in its eyes
And it sold out for gold.

To please the god of mammon
Its suppliant knees bent low
Before the calf that Moses smashed
Five thousand years ago.

We claim no poetic lustre nor fame in the composition of the foregoing lines, but they serve to illustrate our subject. They were not written, however, to do the *Daily Union* any injustice, notwithstanding it has pushed the cause of labor in the background, and now makes only a faint attempt to keep up appearances. We might look upon the action of the *Union* with some leniency if it were not for one thing. The readers of that paper remember how persistently it held up Mr. Jackson H. Wright, and advocated his nomination as a candidate for the Legislature of Indiana, and how it rejoiced when his nomination was announced. In all this the *Union* did well, as Mr. Wright is one of the foremost men in the labor movement in the west. He is a stanch, tried, and true champion of our cause, and is deserving of the mark of distinction bestowed upon him by the workingmen of Indianapolis and their friends. It will also be remembered that immediately after Mr. Wright's nomination the *Union*

hoisted his name to its mast-head, and improved every opportunity in advocating his election. But no sooner did it flop over into the arms of a political party than Mr. Wright's name was dropped from the head of its columns. This action on the part of the *Union* is something we cannot account for, particularly as we have not heard that a change has taken place in the attitude of Mr. Wright on the labor question. We have faith in the workingmen of Indianapolis nevertheless, and notwithstanding the withdrawal of the *Union's* support, we predict Mr. Wright's triumphant election. We can only say that the inconsistency of the *Union* in first advocating his nomination and then afterward withdrawing its support places it in a very bad light before the workingmen of the country. In giving the *Union* a favorable notice last month, we were not aware that a change had come over the spirit of its dreams; this accounts for our commendations of that paper. In conclusion, we say to the *Union* if it wishes to redeem itself, in a measure at least, it should again hoist the name of Jackson H. Wright, and keep it at its mast-head until the electors of Marion county have pronounced their verdict at the ballot box in October next.

Wm. P. Mendenhall.

The gentleman whose name constitutes the caption of this article was published some time ago for keeping in his possession \$20.00 which he received from subscribers to the JOURNAL, which amount should have been sent to this office. After the appearance of the article in question, Mr. Mendenhall wrote an explanatory letter to this office, at the same time promising to remit the money as soon as possible. We have waited over one year very patiently but up to this writing have heard nothing from him. William, you have not proven yourself an honest man. Pass along \$20.00 and remove the stain from your character.

The Resignation of Mr. M. A. Foran.

In the last issue we gave notice of the rumored resignation of M. A. Foran as President of the Coopers' International Union. Since then Mr. Foran presented his resignation to the Executive Board of the Coopers' I. U., which was accepted. Mr. Robert Schilling, First Vice President, succeeded Mr. Foran, and was duly installed as President of the Coopers' International Union. This has made it incumbent upon Mr. Schilling to resign his office as President of the Industrial Congress of the United States. A. Warner St. John, of Carthage, Mo., being the First Vice President should have, according to constitutional provision, succeeded to the Presidency, but feeling that a prominent trades' Unionist should fill the position, resigned his office as First Vice President, in order to place Mr. Jackson H. Wright of Indianapolis in the Presidential chair. Mr. Wright has since been officially notified of his succession to the office made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Schilling, and now we have Jackson H. Wright President of the Industrial Congress of the United States, a position for which he is eminently qualified.

Circular No. 28.

The following amounts have been received on the above Circular since the August issue of the JOURNAL:

Cleveland, O., M. & B. U. No.	8.....	\$125 00
Chillicothe, O., " "	7.....	50 00
St. Louis, Mo., " "	1.....	25 00
Norwalk, O., " "	10.....	10 00
Whistler, Ala., " "	1.....	10 00
Oshkosh, Wis., " "	2.....	10 00
Adrian, Mich., " "	4.....	5 00
Baltimore, Md., " "	2.....	3 95

If we have omitted the publication of any Union that has sent in any amount we shall be pleased to make the correction if advised. Unions having promised aid are requested to report to this office immediately.

Why You Should Subscribe Now.

The coming convention of the International Union we have little doubt will authorize the enlargement of the JOURNAL to double its present size; in which event the subscription price will in all probability be increased to \$2 per year, payable in advance. Those who are subscribers at the time the change takes place will be furnished the JOURNAL at the present rate—\$1 per year. We shall submit to the convention a form or pattern for the proposed enlarged JOURNAL—13x10 inches—for the approval of the delegates. If the size is adopted it will allow ample room for engravings to illustrate our scientific articles; the present form is entirely too small. We submit this matter to the friends of the JOURNAL in order that they avail themselves of the opportunity afforded. To do this all subscriptions must be prepaid and forwarded to this office on or before the 12th instant.

The Boiler Makers and Pattern Makers of Cleveland, Ohio.

The steam boiler makers and pattern makers of Cleveland are actively engaged in circulating petitions and urging their brother craftsmen to move promptly now while they have an opportunity afforded them, which if improved will make them members of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union. One petition containing a goodly number of names of some of the leading boiler makers and pattern makers of Cleveland, has already been received at this office. We are informed that we shall receive a list of over one hundred names from the city of Cleveland alone. If these mechanics in other cities will follow in the wake of their Cleveland brethren, there will be no difficulty about their admission. So far petitions have been received from Cleveland, O., Belleville, Ill., Jackson, Tenn. and Whistler, Ala. Quite a number of letters have been received from various cities, and the feeling shown on the part of those concerned is very commendable.

Mechanical Drawing in our Public Schools.

Under the proper head will be found a communication on the subject of teaching mechanical drawing in our public schools. The article has reference more particularly to the public schools of the city of Cleveland, O. Nevertheless it will be read with interest by our readers throughout the United States and Canada, as it is a question in which every mechanic in the country is deeply interested.

We are pleased to see that the necessity for adding models of machinery, etc., to that of lithographic drawings, is becoming apparent to those in charge of the education of our children. At a recent meeting of the Cleveland board of education, whose members are elected by the suffrages of the people, Mr. Dewar, a mechanic who is a member of the board, introduced a resolution to appropriate \$500.00 for the purchase of models to be used by the pupils in our schools. This resolution, however, failed to pass, but another resolution appropriating \$250.00 for that purpose was carried. The failure of Mr. Dewar's resolution is easily accounted for. Mr. Dewar and about three others are the only mechanics on the board. At the same meeting a resolution to increase the salary of the secretary of the board from \$1,200 to \$1,400 was carried without opposition. The members who voted against an appropriation of \$400 to facilitate the dissemination of mechanical knowledge among the children in our public schools and voted for an increase in the secretary's salary, certainly showed that their knowledge concerning salaries was much better developed than their knowledge of mechanical drawing.

We find no fault whatever with the board for increasing the salary of the Secretary, and had it increased it to \$2,000, instead of \$1,400 per annum, we

could not but applaud its action, for the reason that the present incumbent is well worthy of it. What we object to is the action of the board in subordinating the interests of ten thousand mechanics' children to those of a single individual. But it will be ever thus; at least so long as our mechanics neglect their duty in allowing men to be elected who know nothing—and care less—about the interests of workingmen.

Notice.—Change of Address.

All persons having business to transact with the President of the International Union, from the 11th day of September and during the meeting of the International Union, will send all communications, documents, etc., addressed to the United States Hotel, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky., and they will receive prompt attention. All communications of minor importance should be sent as now, to 88 Seneca street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Report Immediately,

Delegates to the International Union Convention are ordered to report their election immediately to this office. In case of a failure on the part of any District Convention to elect a delegate, the chairman should telegraph to this office and under no consideration whatever permit an adjournment of the convention until he has received a reply from the President of the I. U.

Delegates to the Louisville Convention.

Arrangements have been completed for the accomodation of the delegates at the UNITED STATES HOTEL, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. The convention will be held in the circuit court room, in the Louisville court house. Delegates will report promptly, as the convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock, a. m., Wednesday, September 16th.

Thanks.

Mrs. John Fehrenbatch desires to return thanks to the members of M. & B. U. No. 2 of Ala., (Montgomery,) for a beautiful mocking bird and cage presented to her.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE MECHANICS.

[For the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.]

Awake, fellow-workmen, and dream you no more

Of the rights that you wish, or the wrongs you abhor;

Shake off that restraint that long wrapt the mind,

And boldly demand what in justice is thine.

Think not, though we long have been slaves to the will

Of those who have gained by our labor and skill,

That we'd be indebted to them in the least,

Though our work hours were fewer and wages increased.

Reflect for a moment how life passes by

With those on whom nations alone can rely,

And just indignation shall start in your breast

To think that those most essential are those most oppressed.

Respect, thanks, or comfort are never bestowed

On those who through life drag the heaviest load;

But spurned with contempt by the rich and the vain,

Who have no right but what is bought by our labor and pain.

Absurd is the system that those who procure

All the means of enjoyment are the same who endure

All the hardships, the troubles, the cares, and the strife,

And never enjoy what they toil for in life.

While the rich will squander and lavish away

In one hour what we have to slave for a day;

Till hope becomes vanished and shrouded in gloom,

Are millions who find no repose but the tomb.

So now is the time for us all to unite,

And then we can make our own rules, with the sanction of none

But those who delight, with hearts honest and true,

To give unto merit its honor and due.

We ask for nothing but what is surely our own,

And seek not to add to this nineteenth century a groan;

But spread that beloved freedom, by nature designed

To bless the mechanics with the lives of mankind.

J. M. J.

Marysville, Cal., August, 1874.

IT NEVER PAYS.

It never pays to fret and growl,

When fortune seems our foe;

The better bred will look ahead,

And strike the braver blow.

For luck is work, and those who shirk

Should not lament their doom,

But yield the play, and clear the way,

That better men have room.

It never pays to wreck the health

In drudging after gain;

And he is sold who thinks that gold

Is cheapest bought with pain.

An humble lot, an easy cot

Have tempted even kings;

For station high that wealth will buy

Not oft contentment brings.

It never pays! a hunt refrain,

Well worthy of a song,

For age and youth must learn the truth—

That nothing pays that's wrong.

The good and pure alone are sure

To bring prolonged success,

While what is right in heaven's sight

Is always sure to bless.

This is how it happened down in Southwest Missouri:

He found a rope, and picked it up,

And with it walked away.

It happened that to t'other end

A horse was hitched, they say.

They found a tree, and tied the rope

Unto a swinging limb.

It happened that the other end

Was somehow hitched to him.

The following is said to be a popular song in Duluth:

Beefsteak when I'm hungry,

Whisky when I'm dry,

Greenbacks when I'm hard up,

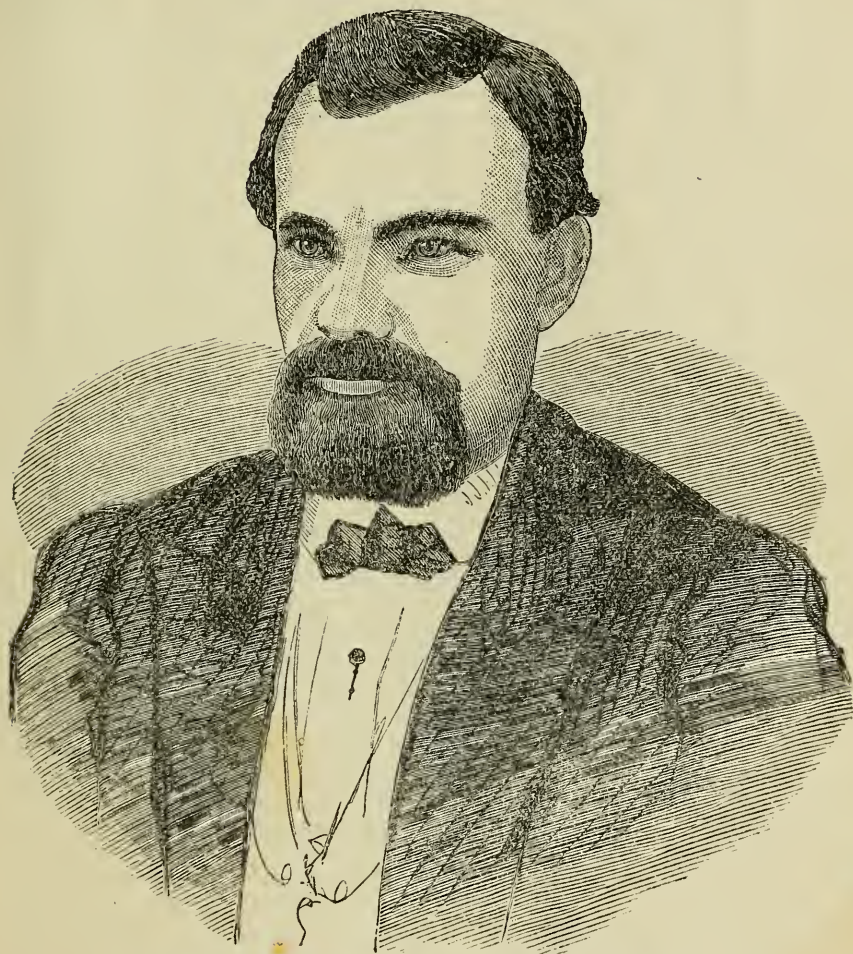
And heaven when I die.

A new game called "granger seven-up" is announced. Three persons play for a can of oysters; the first man out gets the oysters, the last man out gets the oystercan, and the "middle man" don't get anything.

A lady barber has been driven out of Dubuque by the married ladies of that place; the latter thought she scraped acquaintances too easily.

Don't go to law unless you have nothing to lose; lawyers' houses are built on fools' heads.

LABOR REFORM PORTRAITS.



ROBERT SCHILLING.

Robert Schilling, President of the Industrial Congress of the United States, and First Vice President of the Coopers' International Union, whose likeness we herewith present, was born in the city of Osterburg, in the Province of Saxony, Prussia, on the 17th of October, 1843. Three years after his father emigrated

to the United States, intending to settle in Texas, but being unacquainted with the laws, language and customs of the country, shortly after landing, through the instrumentality of a relative, he was defrauded of nearly his entire means. Enough remained, however, to enable him to buy out a small hotel in New

Orleans, where he remained eleven months, and then removed to St. Louis, Mo. Here, Robert, the subject of this sketch, received his education, but having lost his father at an early age, he could attend school only for a short term of years—in fact he has never received any but a common school education. Yet he was always an inveterate reader—and not having the means of purchasing books at his command, he would pick up all kinds of printed scraps, and eagerly devour them, for which he was frequently derided by his less studious companions; so strong, in fact, did this thirst for knowledge become that even when he was learning his trade he was often chided for neglecting his work on that account.

At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the three months' service; but, his only brother and sister being married, the duty of supporting his mother devolved on him, and he did not reenlist after his term expired. Although raised in a slave state, he was always an unflinching advocate of equal rights, and bitterly opposed to slavery.

Previous to enlisting, while his trade (coopering) was very dull, he had worked as a hod carrier, and some time afterward he worked with shovel and pick, at throwing up the forts which were built by General Fremont's order at that time. In 1863 the journeymen coopers of St. Louis formed a Union, which he joined immediately on his return from Freeburg, Ill., where he had been at work several months. Soon after, and before he was of age, he was elected its Secretary, and subsequently President, which position he held till the Union disbanded, although he did all he could to prevent this occurrence. At nearly every meeting of coopers held afterward in that city he has been called upon to preside; and when the Coopers' International Union was formed he was

elected Deputy President for No. 1 of Missouri. He was subsequently appointed Chief Deputy for the Mississippi Valley, and in the performance of his duties gave general satisfaction.

In 1871 he was elected almost unanimously to represent, with two other members, No. 1 in the convention held in New York city. Here he was elected against his expressed desire First Vice President of the Coopers' International Union, which position he holds to-day, having been re-elected without opposition at the convention held at St. Louis in October, 1873. The acceptance of this position necessitated his removal to Cleveland, Ohio, that city being the headquarters of the international organization.

In July, 1873, at the session of the Industrial Congress, he was elected President of that body, although he declined serving on account of his multifarious duties. He accepted it, however, as none of the many candidates proposed would serve, and has since devoted the greater part of his spare time to the business of the organization.

In October, 1873, he was, in conjunction with another workingman, nominated by the Democratic and Liberal Republican Convention of Cleveland, for the legislature. A mechanic (Mr. Fehrenbatch) had also been squarely nominated by the Republican Convention, but this success of the workingmen so frightened the capital-serving press of the city that all their attacks were leveled against these men, and a bolt was organized by both parties; and by this means nineteen candidates were placed in the field, of whom only five could be elected. Although Mr. Schilling did not solicit a single vote, and was absent attending the Coopers' convention the week before the election, only returning about an hour before the closing of the polls, and but one paper

—the *Plain Dealer*—supported him, he lacked only five hundred votes of being elected, being the seventh highest of the nineteen candidates. This in the face of the fact that he declined the nomination in the convention, and publicly stated that ‘the Republican as well as the Democratic party had outlived the days of their usefulness,’ certainly argued well in favor of his popularity.

Although he was raised and educated in this country, he speaks and writes German with fluency. Mr. Schilling was married on October 1, 1867, to Miss Christine Wehner, of Pilot Knob, Mo., and is the father of two interesting children.

Such is a brief outline of the more prominent features in the life of one who at present occupies the responsible position of President of an organization which is doubtless destined to become the most numerous and influential on American soil. For the manner in which its affairs have been conducted under his administration, Mr. Schilling deserves the thanks of his constituents, as his work has been purely a labor of love—no remuneration being attached to the position, a state of affairs which we sincerely trust will be changed at the coming session of the Industrial Congress.

A young man, of indomitable will, possessing in an eminent degree the confidence of his fellow-craftsmen in particular and workingmen in general, with a goodly stock of common sense, energy, and principle to warrant such confidence, we shall feel sadly disappointed if he fails to make his influence felt, appreciated and respected throughout the length and breadth of the land.—*Workingman's Advocate*.

California housekeepers have discovered one little objection to Chinese cooks. When John gets out of spirits and discontented he is apt to poison the whole family,

BESSEMER STEEL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The working condition of our Bessemer steel establishments is steadily increasing from various causes—better organization, better refractory materials, and chiefly numerous large and small improvements in mechanical details. In 1868 an output of 500 tons of ingots per month was barely reached in the best works. In 1870 the production at Troy and Harrisburg had risen to about 1,700 per month, maximum. Early in 1872 the Harrisburg works turned out about 2,000 tons per month, and for a year or more these and the Cambria works took the lead in this direction—the latter having run as high as 640 tons in one week. During 1873 the Cambria, Harrisburg, North Chicago and Joliet works averaged 25 to 30 heats of 5 tons each per 24 hours. During the week ending July 12, 1873, the Harrisburg works made 180 heats, yielding 890 tons of ingots. On Friday, February 13, 1874, the Troy works made 50 heats in 24 hours, yielding 267 tons of ingots. This is the most remarkable run on record. During the week ending April 4, the Troy works made 195 heats, yielding 972 tons of ingots, which is the largest week's work. In January, 1874, the Troy works made 2,899 tons of ingots, and in April the North Chicago works made 3,526 tons, which is the largest month's work. These are all five-ton plants, consisting of two five-ton vessels and accessories, and they work only eleven turns, or five and a half days per week.

On Saturday, a confidence man approached a stranger in Park Row, New York, addressing him as Mr. Wardell. “My name is not Wardell,” said the stranger. “Is it possible I am ‘mistaken? Are you not Mr. Wardell of New Haven?” “I am not,” answered the stranger, “I am Tom Collins.”

VOICES OF WORKINGMEN.

—o—

PEN AND PRESS ARE LAW AND GOSPEL.

—o—

THE NEWSPAPER THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE.

—o—

Dedicated to the Industrial Congress.

—o—

*The World's Mighty Thought Machine—Does
Its own Preaching—Contains no Obscene
Literature and Allows no Infidelity—
Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest—Makes
Every Man his own Lawyer,
Doctor and Minister.*

—o—

Dismisses the Old Clerical Machine.

—o—

THE MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS' JOURNAL A WORKINGMAN'S BIBLE.

—o—

BY A. GAYLORD SPALDING.

—o—

That most ancient and venerated document entitled the "Holy Bible," is idolized by the church-going world, and claiming to come direct from Heaven, it is considered the book of books, and the source of all wisdom and perfection to mankind. Our school master in past generations, it is now getting so old that, like the deciduous tree, its sacred leaves are fast falling to the ground, and its trunk and branches are withering with age and decay. As a natural result, therefore, its faithful pupils are now rapidly graduating out of the old Bible into the new, styled the Newspaper, or PEOPLE'S BIBLE.

The old Bible is losing respect everywhere, even in the best society, being seldom used except on funeral occasions and for Sunday worship, and sometimes in family prayer; it is read only as a very solemn duty, having reference to preparation for death. Then it may be laid away on the dusty shelf. In fact, it belongs to antiquarian literature, and is never wanted for common reading. It is taken somewhat as medicine, not for regular diet.

But the new Bible—the newspaper—is daily, hourly, and constant companion, welcomed by all, ministers and people—old and young, grave and gay, church members and non-church members. It is found in parlor and kitchen, in store and shop, in city and country, in every man's pocket. It is everywhere, all the time, our instructor, preacher and lecturer, our lawyer, doctor and farmer.

The newspaper is the poor man's college, and does more for education, moral reform, philanthropy, and human freedom and progress, than all the Holy Bibles in Christendom. It is the champion of the farmer's grange movement, and social and labor reform—not the old Bible. It is read by all intelligent persons a hundred times more than the old Bible; for that is the way they become intelligent.

The newspaper bible is a library on wings, that flies like a carrier-dove over all the nations. It is the Bible of civilization, and the more civilized the more newspapers; and the children of the common people sing and dance in its genial sunshine. But the old bible travels like a Red river ox go-cart—slow, squeaky, rickety, and clumsy, and with most terrible expense of greasing, expounding and commentating.

Show me a family that never reads a newspaper, and I will show you a herd of human cattle, that amount to very little in the social and business world.

All the very best things in the old bible are copied into the new—leaving out only the mythical and traditional, and the rubbish and old fogysm, about war and slavery, murders and seductions, polygamy and concubinage, and woman's subjugation; also the great frightful devil, the awful brimstone hell and everlasting damnation. But so much as relates to truth, right, love, justice, humanity and brotherhood, are most carefully preserved.

The new bible contains no obscene literature; but its style is so perfectly pure and chaste that it may be safely read in the most select and refined company—which cannot every time be said of the old.

The old bible teaches the duty of blind faith, independent of the five senses and of reason. But the new bible is a book of demonstrated truth, appealing to the highest thought and sense of man, to which there can be no infidels—for a man is always forced to believe his own wide-awake senses.

The world's past progress is a sure prophecy of the future. The human race is progressive, and all that is good and beautiful in heaven will be realized by mankind on earth; because the quality of the heart and life makes heaven and is heaven. The new bible is progressive, being filled daily and weekly with the fresh and glowing inspirations of God through the human soul.

The worship taught in the new bible is that of brotherly deeds and a good life. It requires no Sunday show of long faces, nor long sermons, nor God houses, nor sacraments of wine, nor baptisms of water, for the sake of passing the soul safely through death. Therefore it is a cheap religion—such as workingmen need—and does not cost a hundred millions a year for the nation, nor six or ten thousand dollars per annum for a few churches in a small town.

In the days of the Apostles no printing press had been invented; therefore itinerating preachers and lecturers were proper and necessary to instruct the people. But the printing press, at the present period, is the Archimedean lever of the intellectual world; and, like our western threshing machine, which will do the work of a hundred men with the old flail, *one* press may be equal to a hundred clergymen—aye, perhaps many

hundreds—to teach and enlighten mankind. What farmer on our prairies would go back to hand threshing? His grain would not pay the cost. So with the press. It is the wonderful thought machine which saves the need and expense of oral professional speech, that costs a hundred times as much. The cheap avenue of all knowledge—religious, legal, medical, scientific, and literary—is through newspapers, books, magazines, and tracts; and what sensible man will pay a hundred dollars for a certain amount of information, when he can get the same, by another method, for *one* dollar? Or, who will contribute to erect a ten or a fifty thousand dollar church, when all the knowledge to be got in it may be obtained at home for nothing? No reasonable man, of course.

All wealth comes from productive labor. The professions generally produce no wealth, but only consume it. When working people come to realize this fact, it may tend to change their course of action. They will appreciate themselves more highly, and protect their own interests. No laboring man of good sense will give his hard and honest earnings to a professional minister, attorney or physician, for him to live in style and ease, when he may become his own preacher, lawyer, and doctor. That he *can* do, and let these proud professionals turn “common folks,” and raise their own potatoes, and manufacture their own broadcloth.

The press is like the blazing sunlight to the mental and moral world, and its rays are for every human being; and, if it is to bless mankind, the time has come for it. Let no man be cheated out of it. The world is like a beehive—the working bees making *all* the honey, but the drones eating the most of it. The drones must be killed off, or forced to join the workers. The drone class, or monopolists, consists of many sorts: Military

drones, political drones, clerical drones, legal drones, gambling drones, speculating drones, office-holding drones, fashionable drones, etc. These favored ones always stand in the places of queen bees, kings and rulers, while the workers—the producers—are merely their drudged and eringing servants.

But the day of revolution is at hand—a war portends, and is even now declared. The wars of the old bible, and of all past time, have been brutal and bloody—covering their fields with the mangled dead. But now we wage a new style of warfare altogether, for it will be bloodless. It will leave no widows nor orphans in its fiery trail, nor confiscate nor destroy any man's property, for our battle-ground is the printed newspaper. Our powder is printer's ink, and our bullets the leaden type. Every thinking man and woman is a brave soldier, who will discharge effective shots of flaming ideas into the heavy brains of the stubborn enemy. Victory to our noble cause is assured. Yet no one can possibly be hurt, for it is a harmless battle of IDEAS.

"The pen is mightier than the sword!"

All hail, then, to the new bible! Magnify and extol the newspaper! It is a thousand-brain power machine for thought and for preaching. And it is too, *so* cheap! Dismiss, then, the antiquated and dilapidated clerical machine, and lay it away with the old barn flail. It belongs to a former age, before the printing press was known. Circulate the good newspaper in every family, like the thick apple blossoms of spring, and it will teach every man to be his own minister, doctor, and lawyer, and save the foolish waste of money that belongs to the old bible system. Disband the bloody army of the dark and cruel past, and fight henceforth with peaceable weapons only, on the fair battle-field of the newspaper. Carnal weapons are the old bible style.

The question now is: The old or the new; the right or the wrong; blessings for the many or the few; equal rights or monopoly; manhood and labor, or capital and oppression? Let it be settled by the grand tribunal of our glorious era—the newspaper—the PEOPLE'S BIBLE! The Labor Reform and Workingman's Bible.

An extensive reading of this new workingman's bible will develop a new church—the Newspaper Bible Church—which will overshadow and outweigh all others combined; and Ohio will stand No. 1 in the New Dispensation.

Champlin, Minn. August, 1874.

CONUNDRUMS.

What is a lawyer's favorite dish? Suet pudding.

Where are two heads better than one? In a barrel.

When are brokers happy? When they meet a loan.

What is the best cure for drinking? The water cure.

What fruit is the most visionary? The apple of your eye.

What fish is the most valued by a loving wife? Her-ring.

Why is "yes" like a mountain? Because it signifies an assent.

Why are the above conundrums like the majority of the working people at the present time? Because they are poor.

RESIGNATION OF M. A. FORAN.

We regret to announce that Mr. M. A. Foran, President of the Coopers' International Union, with whose career and writings our readers have long been familiar, has dissolved his connection with that organization. We regret to make this announcement for several reasons. We have never been a man worshiper, and never intend to be. We can afford to be just, when, much against our nature, we can not afford to be generous; and for this reason, if

no other, we can without fear or favor afford to tell the truth.

The resignation of Mr. Foran in itself, is of secondary consideration. The *cause* of his resignation, is the old, old story repeated, and carries with it a moral, which workingmen *cannot afford* to overlook. They cannot expect to slaughter those who have stood on the breach; those, who in sunshine and shadow have plead their cause, without eventually feeling the result of such treachery. Let us suppose for the sake of argument, to meet the croakers on their own vantage ground—that Mr. Foran, in advocating their interests had an ax to grind for himself. What of it? If the same grindstone that ground his axe ground theirs, were they impoverished? Not at all. But from what source, except their own evil thoughts had they any reason to believe that their statements were founded on truth? Substitute Mr. Foran for Mr. Blank—and the same hell-born spirit of reproach would re-assert its statements. And right here is where the disparaging aspect of the labor movement appears. Men devote their talents and energies to the labor movement, and consequently must subject themselves to all charges of bribery, demagogism, cowardice, &c. and are eventually slaughtered in the house of their friends. (?) Now, if that same talent was devoted to business which the world calls legitimate—a competency if not a fortune, would be the reward. By what standard of justice has any class of men a right to expect that some of their fellow laborers will sacrifice their prospects to depend on the interests of those who will vilify or desert them when the hour of adversity comes? or coolly inform them—or rather insinuate, (because a vilifier is invariably a coward)—that such a course was taken because it would redound to their personal advantage.

The loss of Mr. Foran at this time is one which can illy be spared. As a speaker, writer and executive officer—he has occupied a commanding position, and we have no doubt that in his new field of labor—that of law—he will win an equally honorable fame. We trust, however, that although withdrawing from active participation in the movement he may long be spared to give his counsel to, and wield his pen in behalf of those to whom he cannot but cherish

the warmest feelings—and in the advocacy of whose rights his earliest laurels have been won.

The following statement may not be altogether out of place in this connection:

A few years ago we received a visit from a professor in Notre Dame University—who informed us that he had long taken a deep interest in the Labor Reform Movement, and had read with pleasure several articles which had appeared in the columns of the *Advocate*. Said he, "I think I can reply to that last article in the T—e in such a manner as to carry conviction to every reader." "Yes," we replied, "but what guarantee have you that it will be accepted or published? The very fact that it is unanswerable will in all probability secure its rejection. However, you will be better able to judge when you have had an interview with the editor." "Oh, never fear," was his response, "he cannot refuse to publish it. It will get in as sure as my name is Prof. Le—e." In the course of an hour he returned somewhat excited. "I have called to apologise," he said, "and tell you you were right when you told me they would not receive my communication. No wonder you have such up-hill work. These papers publish all the slanders they see fit, and then refuse to give the other side a hearing. Curse such a state of affairs. But I intend to use my pen and influence in behalf of labor's interest, notwithstanding."

A short time afterwards, when passing though Cumberland, Md., we had the pleasure of again meeting our friend, and in response to an inquiry as to his position on the labor question, with a shrug of the shoulders, he replied: "Oh, my dear sir, I have *abandoned* it entirely. When in Chicago, I learned there was nothing to expect from papers in the interest of capital, but I thought workingmen themselves were alive to their best interests, but I have found them to be their worst enemies, and I am not philanthropist enough to devote my time and talents for the benefit of men who are unwilling to help themselves."

We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions as to the truthfulness of the Professor's statements.—*Workingman's Advocate*.

General Correspondence.

In order to insure insertion, all letters intended for publication, must be accompanied by the full name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the writer.

Correspondents will please send in their manuscripts on or before the 12th of each month, so as to avoid being crowded out.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Governor Hartranft.

OIL CITY, PA., August, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—The last issue of the JOURNAL contained an article which clearly pointed out the path in which the workingmen of the United States must walk or come under a yoke far more tyrannical than which our forefathers threw off when they disowned their allegiance to George III. It tells them they must make use of that powerful lever—the ballot. But there is a something else they must look to: They must make their own nominations, select the right man for the right place. Already the hungry politicians (or corruptionists) are busy in trying to decide upon the man who shall next fill the presidential chair, and a great many are in favor of re-nominating the mummy who now occupies it in silence, hoping by his silence on the third term subject to get the nomination, and in the event of his not doing so, can satisfy his conscience and the people by saying "I didn't ask it." In speaking of his re-nomination, those political vampires utterly ignore the right of workingmen to have a voice in the matter at all. Others who think the chance of our national smoker rather slim, suggest the name of Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, as a substitute. Great heavens! what a choice. *Workingmen!* that nomination on the face of it is a most damnable and outrageous insult to your private feelings as well as to your interests, for you well know in whose interest he is spoken of. Who among you does not recollect the avidity with which he seized upon the opportunity of showing his sympathy for the greedy monopolists last March at Susquehanna Depot, when our fellow workmen (I might say slaves) had resource to the only means in their power for obtaining their back pay. Who was it sent companies of armed troops with

glistering bayonets to quell a riot of blood-thirsty workingmen, which never existed? GOV. HARTRAFT! (a very suggestive idea to workingmen in the future.) Who caused to be planted on the peaceful platform of Susquehanna Depot, cannons loaded with bolt-heads, ends, boiler punchings, etc., ready to sweep our fellow-workmen out of existence for daring to demand their rights of the grasping capitalist? GOV. HARTRAFT! Workingmen! he may get the nomination, but in November, 1876, when the question is asked "who is the defeated candidate for presidential honors?" let your answer be such as will cause the heart of the people of Susquehanna Depot to swell with joy—let it be in thunder tones, GOV. HARTRAFT! It lays in your power to prevent his election, and see that you do it. Let no party feeling influence you, for after such a career as Governor, what may you expect if he is made President. Give this subject your earnest consideration, and in the next number of our JOURNAL I shall attempt to lay down a method which, if acted upon, will secure for us as our next president a man wholly devoted to the interests of the country at large, and not to that of any ring or corporation.

Fraternally yours,

VENGANCE.

Shall We Become our own Employers?

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August, 1874.

MR. EDITOR—We may boast as we will of our independence, it cannot be gainsaid that we are esteemed by our employers menials in the broadest sense of the word, and under the present order of things we are forced by necessity to submit to have this estimate placed upon our manhood. The question is, does hope point to an outlet or inlet whereby we can rise above this abject servility, and force society to accord to the tin-pail brigade a respect equal at least to that paid to fifth-rate lawyers, blacklegs and political hacks? I believe that the key-note to a successful solution of this problem was struck by some brother, through the JOURNAL, by a suggestion that we should eventually become our own employers. Let the convention at Louisville authorize our executive to commence at once by levying an assessment upon each member of the organization of a sum sufficient to

build and stock a first-class tool shop in Philadelphia, or some other central locality, said property to be deeded to the International Union and hedged about with safeguards so as to render its transfer to any other party impossible. Let the President employ a first-class superintendent who, in addition to the usual conditions, shall subscribe to a positive stipulation that only Union men shall be employed when they can be had who are qualified to fill vacancies, and in every instance he is to exact only the same courtesy from the men that he extends to them; a competent shop committee to judge between them; the amount of wages to be graded by the prices in other shops of this class. I believe that when a start has once been made, and our purpose advertised, ten times the present amount of our membership will be added inside of six months, making the assessment for the second shop correspondingly less, and after four or five shops are in successful operation the profits will thereafter build the rest, and eventually the whole machine business of the country nearly will pass quietly into our hands. A friend at my elbow suggests that as soon as a successful result is foreshadowed, any amount of outside capital will be knocking for admittance even upon conditions that it is to exercise no control over the business. Brothers of the convention before you close your labors will you give this subject your consideration? A. Dow.

OBERLIN, O., August 13, 1874.

MR. EDITOR—Since you were so kind as to publish, with favorable comments, one of my essays will you please give the public the following synopsis of "the method" or plan which (except Art. XI.) it contained. I should rejoice to have presented a plan more simple, efficient, appropriate and practicable. The plan required no new charter; the breaking up of no existing organization. It provided for united action on all subjects of common interest, and for advisory action to be ratified by the separate organizations, if expedient. The members were already elected. When they should meet they would be better qualified than any essayist or small committee, however wise, to make regulations applicable to all, conflicting with none. The unification of all labor

organizations under one head, and leaving them all free to conduct their own affairs, seems so absolutely important that it is hoped some plan will be hit upon to accomplish so desirable an object. Unification was called for; not what would be done by the organization afterward. Allow me to add, in justice to two gentlemen, "I am credibly informed" that though they "had not read" the other essays, yet they had heard them read and discussed as far as there was any discussion of them.

Very respectfully yours,

H. O. SHELDON.

CONSTITUTION AS PROPOSED IN AN ESSAY
WRITTEN FOR A PRIZE, JUNE 15, 1874.

ARTICLE I.

This organization shall be known as "The Industrial Senate of America."

ARTICLE II.

The object is to "secure the co-operative efforts of the workingmen and workingwomen of America under one organization."

ARTICLE III.

The Senate shall be composed of the presiding officer of each State, National or International organization, representing any branch of productive industry. If necessary, or expedient, a proxy may be appointed.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the Senate shall be a President, — Vice Presidents, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, chosen by ballot, who shall perform the duties customarily assigned to each.

ARTICLE V.

They shall constitute an Executive Committee, which shall have power to make by-laws for their own government and also for the government of the Senate, when approved.

ARTICLE VI.

The credentials of each member shall state the number of members represented by that delegate, and be accompanied, at each session, with — cents for each member represented.

ARTICLE VII.

Upon all questions when the yeas and nays are called for each Senator shall have one vote for every 500 members by him represented. Delegates from smaller bodies may be admitted, but no one shall have a vote unless the representative of 500 members. No member

shall be represented by more than one delegate.

ARTICLE VIII.

The annual and special meetings shall be regulated by the by-laws.

ARTICLE IX.

The subjects of currency and finance, of revenue, and of the public lands, are of interest to all, and therefore prominent in the deliberations of the Senate. Resolutions adopted by three-fourths of all the votes shall be binding upon all the organizations represented.

ARTICLE X.

Resolutions adopted by less than three-fourths of the votes, and also those which relate to special cases, not applicable to all, shall be advisory. Any Senator may ask for endorsement of any measure applicable to his constituents.

ARTICLE XI.

Any State or National organization may send a delegate for each 500 members, provided that expenses but for one shall be chargeable to the Senate.

ARTICLE XII.

The funds of the Senate shall be employed, after contingent and traveling expenses, to the publication of documents and promoting the general interests of the organization.

ARTICLE XIII.

Every organization shall be governed by its own constitution and by-laws, which shall not conflict with the general principles of the Senate. They shall bear an equitable proportion of the expenses of the Senate.

ARTICLE XIV.

This constitution may be altered or amended with the concurrence of three-fourths of all the votes in the Senate.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 9, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—I would respectfully ask the privilege of expressing myself through the columns of your valuable JOURNAL once more, and this time in answer to a communication in your August JOURNAL, signed H. E. Easton, on the subject of admitting steam boiler makers as members of your organization. In my former letters to the JOURNAL I did the best according to my humble abilities to explain to your readers the sentiments and feelings of the boiler makers of this section of the country, on this important subject; hoping, at the same time, that selfishness and petty animosity would be cast aside. As Mr. Easton is the only member of your

Union who has expressed himself through the JOURNAL as being opposed to the annexation, I would, with the most commendable good feeling, beg his indulgence while I criticise a few remarks in his communication. He says he has traveled nearly the length and breadth of this country. In reply, I would say that I have traveled about a bit in my time myself. I have worked in a great many different localities throughout the country. I will mention a few of the places: Nashville, Tenn.; New Albany, Ind.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; Centralia, Ill.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Selma, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Galveston, Texas; Houston, Texas; Water Valley, Miss.; Jackson, Tenn.; Macon, Miss.; Montgomery, Ala.; Columbiana, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga., and at present I am working for the A. & G. R. R. Co., in this the Forest City of the South. In all the above cities, towns and villages I am personally acquainted with the majority of boiler makers, as well as other places where I have been but did not work. I claim to know as much about the boiler makers of this southern country as any man. I have talked to them on this subject and have corresponded with some of them in regard to it, and each and every one favors the movement and are anxious to join hands with you. You can rely on them, as they are true blue on the labor reform and Union movement. Judge from the past and present and convince yourself. Mr. Easton says he listened attentively to the discussion at the last convention, and hoped ere this to see some enthusiasm shown on the part of the boiler makers. Well, I think with Mr. Easton, that something of the kind ought to be done; and if everything worked systematically on the part of the machinists and blacksmiths no doubt every wish of Mr. Easton in that respect would be gratified. If the machinists and blacksmiths themselves manifest a little more enthusiasm, and join in and help build up these Unions; if those members who are in the Union would exert themselves a little more and get the majority of those in their respective localities into the Union, then, perhaps, they could control those sneaking, squealing sore heads who persist in denouncing the Union as a fraud and a humbug on every occasion when an opportunity offers. They should be made

to understand that if not with you, you consider them a stumbling block in your way, and treated accordingly on every available occasion. Stop the blather-skite of those men who think fifty cents more than they can afford to pay, but who never object to give the boss or company twenty-five or fifty cents per day when a reduction takes place. Don't persist in censuring the boiler makers for being backward in this movement; take matters and things in general into consideration, and I don't see how you can consistently blame them. In the first place, you have been humbugging with this question for the last six years! Why, I look for the civil rights bill to pass in Congress before this question is settled with you. Then there are but few boiler makers who read the JOURNAL or ever see it, and those who do (or a great majority of them) don't like being laughed at on account of their ungrammatical communications, were they to give an expression to their ideas through the columns of the JOURNAL. As regards myself, I say laugh and grow fat at my expense. I must have my say, ignoring both grammar and dictionary. I am sorry with Mr. Easton that he has not realized his expectations as regards our enthusiasm in this movement; but show us at the coming convention that you solicit our aid and assistance—extend to us the right hand of fellowship. Let us see that you are not afraid to invest your spare stamps in such stock as we are. Let the good number of hard working members who, as Mr. Easton says, have sacrificed a great deal of precious time, comfort, money and situations to help build up the Union to what it is at present, let them still continue in the good work; extend your jurisdiction that we may lend you a helping hand in Union and in principle. We are true, and in co-operation we will be useful. I know that as a general thing when left to ourselves we are a very noisy, rough set; but when mixed in with any other company we become perfectly docile, and if treated respectfully never fail to reciprocate. So you need not hesitate, but admit us at once. We neither wish to rule or ruin you. Don't fail to deputize a missionary for this land of cotton.

Believe me true to the cause,
M. J. GIBBONS, *Boiler Maker.*

MILWAUKEE, Aug., 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—The question has been frequently asked by men who had never given the subject of labor and capital one serious thought, "What benefit would the working classes derive from a universal amalgamation of all trades; or, in other words, the organization of all producers of wealth that labor for wages?"

One thing is certain, that so long as the working classes remain disorganized, they cannot command any protection to guard against those repeated encroachments practiced on their labor by grinding capitalists; while if they were united they could select commodious halls to meet in for the purpose of discussing the rights and grievances connected with the labor question, and strive to find out a true method by which means labor and capital might be brought to harmonize on every point. Indeed, labor and capital is a subject that must be reduced to a science, and only waits for the intelligence of workmen to soar above and solve the problem.

Would it not be prudent to publish a catechism with plain questions and answers, similar to the addition and multiplication tables? What is to hinder the publication of such a catechism, which should contain no unintelligible language open to misrepresentation as often found in the works of old political economists; works that are held up by gambling speculators to be a correct standard for workmen to follow.

Amalgamation, organization, unity, or whatever we may please to term it, is a decided necessity of the times we live in, for how can the working classes protect themselves or check the overbearing raids so cunningly practiced on their hours of labor and wages, unless they become united?

So long as the working classes remain divided on the labor question, so long will grinding capitalists continue to treat them as serfs, and deprive them of all due respect. Unity arms the working man with power to command and check the reckless transactions of speculative capitalists, who at any time whenever it suits them can lock out of employment hundreds—yea thousands of workmen, and heedless of the consequences, instantly plunge their wives and helpless children into the

extreme depths of misery and destitution, and when done, these speculators with bare-faced impudence take the liberty of insulting the men they have locked out of employment, by opening charity soup kitchens, and branding the applicants as paupers who are too lazy to earn their daily bread, while at the same time these capitalists know that there is no work to be obtained.

United we can command a workingman's printing press—or, if you please, newspaper—that will convey truth to the workingman's home; whereas now, with a few honorable exceptions, newspapers are under the control of capitalists, who from their vast accumulation, have an interest in upholding the present principle of society, and by false statements they frequently deceive the public, and strive to smother every wholesome reform, calculated to confer a benefit on the sons and daughters of toil. But with a united workingman's press these grasping speculators dare not make such dishonest misrepresentations, for by a fair system of reasoning all their decayed arguments would be considered unworthy of notice, and consequently fall to the ground.

United, the working classes would learn how the hours of labor should be regulated, as also the just value of its products and a more systematical way of distributing them. They would soon find out how to regulate the hours of labor so that every industrious man would, as a natural right, be enabled to demand his fair share of work, and the humiliating system of begging and cringing to capitalists to permit a man to labor would forever be abolished; for who will be simple enough to contend that it is an honest principle that tolerates one class of men to be working over-time, say fourteen or fifteen hours per day, while another class, although willing to work, are from the present unjust system compelled to remain idle, being debarred from earning their daily bread. Besides working over-time for so many hours undermines the constitution, and drives thousands of workmen in the prime of life, daily, to a premature grave, leaving unprotected wives and helpless children without means of procuring their future support. But if man will violate the law of nature and voluntarily tax his eyes, brain and muscle with a heavier burden

than nature destined these useful members of the body to bear, what can he expect but a repetition of such punishment? For it is evident from what we know of the bountiful production of industry, that no man should be compelled or required to labor more than 8 hours per day; because it can be clearly proved that if every adult performed a fair share of productive work, three hours per day would yield a superabundance of every necessity that is needed to sustain the whole human family in comfort. This fact alone is sufficient to prove that the present confused system of society is corrupt and needs a speedy change. Thus unity or organization is urged as a first step to find out the remedy, and discover how every producer of wealth may by contributing his mite to a universal industrial fund become a shareholder in whatever establishment he is employed; have an equal interest, and be entitled to a voice in selecting and appointing the officers entrusted to conduct the business. For it must be patent to all who have studied the question of labor, that unless the toiling millions of America make some important effort to form a solid organization, that these speculative capitalists will put them through the mill and grind them even finer than were their brethren in Europe throughout the last and present century.

It must be admitted that we have all much to learn, from the grinding speculator to the abused laborer, all of whom should bear in mind that there is a hidden gem to be found if we only persevere and row in the right direction—a brilliant gem that will teach us how to evade all speculative, dishonest money panics, and how to establish a permanent system of society that will prove a benefit to all mankind. Then let every man put his shoulder to the wheel; let us all unite to find out this inexhaustible treasure. Remember that "united we stand, divided we fall," and he who will not organize to stand up for his rights is a coward that deserves to suffer the excruciating pains so artfully inflicted by the ease-hardened stings of a set of grasping speculators, who never soiled a finger or earned a crust of bread by the sweat of their brow.

Fraternally,

BENBOW.

Drawing in Cleveland Public Schools.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 25, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—The thirty-seventh annual report of the public schools of the city of Cleveland has been printed, and while all of it is of interest to every workingman who has children attending these schools, there is one department of special interest to workmen in our trades which deserves some mention in our JOURNAL—the department of drawing. Most mechanics know the need of understanding drawings of objects connected with their trade, and often of being able to make them, and in no case is this of more importance than in our own. But drawing, as usually taught in schools, has been the mere copying of lithographs or engravings, a thing as useless for practical purposes, as any mechanic knows who has tried the school lessons, as, to use Mr. Aborn's illustration, "trying to learn the Chinese language by copying page after page without reference to the meaning and construction." Such being the case, and in my own experience I found it so, it is interesting to know what is being done in the schools of this city—one of the most important industrial cities of the country—and how it is being done.

Using the report and the manual for teachers, just prepared by Mr. Aborn, now in charge of the drawing department, we can examine the course laid out for our children, and when we have done so I believe every mechanic will feel that his children are likely to have better opportunities than he ever had for entering the workshop with a good foundation prepared for future progress.

In the Superintendent's report occur the following remarks: "The experience of many other cities have demonstrated that copying from lithographs and other engravings, can be taught by the regular or class teachers. But this mere accomplishment, though it had been valued sufficiently to justify the almost universal introduction of drawing into the public schools of all the larger cities and towns of the entire state, stops short of specific practical results in the industrial pursuits in the life of the artisan. It may, doubtless it does, train the eye and hand, in some cases it may even cultivate the taste, but it does not give the ability to represent things as seen, nor to picture forth forms

conceived in the mind. The young apprentice, the mechanic, or man of business who can sit down and laboriously copy the picture of a beautiful landscape or a head of Medusa, has an accomplishment that is of little use to him and still less to anybody else; but if he can readily pencil a sketch of a machine, a tool, a piece of furniture, a design for ornamentation, which he wishes to have constructed, if he has learned drawing as a pictorial language and can express himself and understand the thought of another expressed in that language, he has acquired an art of inestimable value, in whatever profession or pursuit he may be engaged. Such is the drawing we aim to have taught in our schools."

Here we have language that shows the writer has fully grasped the real needs of those children entrusted to his care. A large proportion of them are destined to earn their bread in the workshops of our land, and it is well that he who is charged with the direction of their training realizes this, and is prepared to attempt their proper preparation for the life before them, instead of wasting their precious school years in studies forever useless when they once start to earn their bread.

Turning now to the manual referred to already, we will see how the Superintendent is seconded by the teacher he has placed over this important department. In the preface, Mr. Aborn gives the clew to his system thus: "It is claimed, and justly too, that drawing cultivates the taste; but, as in reading, we aim to teach the pupil first to read, and then to cultivate his taste by guiding him in his reading, so it would seem in drawing that the first point should be to teach him to draw, to represent what he sees, and then cultivate his taste." This sounds practical at the outset. Let a child be able to draw, it may be rudely at first, but still correctly in a sense, for it is the object as he sees it, and it is the teacher's duty to teach him to see correctly, and we will in time find finish and refinement developed through correct observation. The manual is intended for the guidance of those teachers to whom is intrusted the daily work of the junior classes, and deals only with the elementary lessons taught in the lower grades of our school; but it is the more valuable on that account as showing the kind of work marked out

even for the youngest scholars, many of whom leave before they get higher than the primary grades. In the manual are representations of 52 distinct objects, not only as they ought to be drawn but showing the chief mistakes children are likely to fall into, and they range from a straight line through squares, crosses, circles, wheels, toy wagons, desks, chairs, and such articles as are easily to be found in a school, yet whose correct representation would show the pupil qualified to attempt more important combinations; and if he should leave school even at this stage of his training, as all this work will have been done from the objects themselves, he will be able to make correct sketches of the simpler objects in the workshop, and practice on such a foundation would soon enable him to accomplish anything that would be required of him.

Accompanying each sketch is a careful description of how it is to be drawn, with illustrations in many cases, as stated above, of the more common mistakes made in drawing the objects, together with suggestions to the teacher as to the best methods of conveying instruction to the pupils.

Altogether the report and manual are the most encouraging symptoms of an awakening to the needs of the working classes and strong endeavor to meet them (excellent and steadily improving in the past as the reports have shown our schools to be) that has yet been shown, and it is to be hoped that the progress thus happily inaugurated may continue, and those in charge of our schools will earn the gratitude and support of every workingman, not only in Cleveland, but, as other cities follow her lead, throughout the whole land.

DEATHS.

ILLINGWORTH—In Jackson, Tenn., on the night of Monday, July 13, 1874, of congestion of the brain, Henry M., infant son of David and Mary W. Illingworth. And on Tuesday morning, July 14, 1874, of consumption, David Illingworth. Father and son.

WILSON—In Jackson, Tenn., Friday evening, July 24, 1874, F. M. Wilson, daughter of F. A. Wilson of No. 3 of Tenn., aged 17 months.

NOVER—In St. Louis, July 25, 1874, Bro. Fred Nover, of No. 7 of Mo., formerly Deputy President I. U.

Read the third page of the cover and see the inducements we offer to those who will canvass for the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Monthly Journal.

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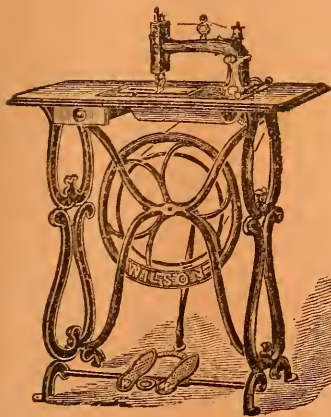
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Oil City, Pa.	5 00
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